

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA., AUGUST 22, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: Maj. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, of Camb. Co.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY: Lt. JOHN M. CHASE, of Woodward Twp. Subject to decision of conference.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: ARTHUR BELL, Esq., of Bell township.

Lt. THOS. LIDDELL, of Clearfield Bor.

COMMISSIONER: JACOB HOOVER, Esq., of Lawrence Twp.

AUDITOR: JOHN RUSSELL, Esq., of Penn township.

A Full Acknowledgment.

The Clearfield Republican of the 15th of August, contains the following, which explains itself.

AN EXPLANATION.—Two weeks ago, in a rather jocular manner, we intimated that "W. A. W." had had his satchel stolen on the cars, containing a number of papers and other valuables, and that the editor of the Journal was in the same car, if necessary. We are sorry that he has, in his haste of self-justification, "put his foot in it." We did not then, nor do we now, believe that he took the satchel; but, somehow or other, his refined and chaste mind has become highly impressed at what we said, and in his last issue notices us to retract. This we certainly do, if, as he intimates, our language is offensive and slanderous to him. We do not want to misrepresent, or state that which may be personally offensive to any one; but we may sometimes be mistaken, or our language be misinterpreted, and in our unthought, backward manner, publish that which is offensive to the refined and educated mind. This seems to be our misfortune—not our design—at this time; hence, like Col. Crockett's "son," we'll come down, so far as our language appears personally offensive or slanderous, because nothing of the kind was intended. In political affairs we acknowledge we do not draw a very fine slight sometimes, but in personal or private matters we always want to be right; and should, we at any time give offence in this way to any one, we desire to be notified of it, and the offence pointed out, in order to apply the corrective.

That will do, George. Your "explanation" is satisfactory.

Olymer to Withdraw!

It really looks as if Hiestor Olymer would be compelled to "withdraw" as a gubernatorial candidate. A very strong pressure was brought against him in the Philadelphia Convention, and the compulsory "withdrawal" of Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and Henry Clay Dean, whose records during the war are not more objectionable than Olymer's, has given it peculiar force. The new party insist upon a new man of the "National Union" stripe—a Soldier, if one can be obtained, in Olymer's place. It is said that Olymer is to be offered a Foreign mission by Johnson, as a bribe to decline—which considering his hopeless chance to be made Governor he will probably be glad to accept. So far as the Republicans are concerned, it makes not a bit of difference whether Olymer withdraws or not. Gen. Geary will sweep the field against any new candidate the Copper-Head's can trot out.

The Prospect.

Hiestor Olymer is by no means popular among the Democratic party leaders in the eastern portion of the State. Indeed, prominent Democrats of Philadelphia have but little respect for the Berks county politician, and are not slow in this expressing themselves. Every day Geary's chances of success grow much better, and if present appearances are to be taken as an index for coming events, the soldier-candidate will be elected by a majority even much larger than his warmest friends anticipate.

If any one yet supposes that the Philadelphia "National Union" Convention was not gotten up in the interest of the Democratic party, he will probably be undecieved when he reads that Hiestor Olymer was in Philadelphia "cheek by jowl" with the managers of the concern, and was cheered upon making his appearance at the Wigwam.

The fact that the texts of Gen. Sheridan's dispatches to members of the Executive departments are withheld, must be taken as evidence that the original, garbled publication did him great injustice. The same conclusion is reached by direct testimony from New Orleans.

Mr. A. H. Stephens was at Philadelphia, but was not allowed by the managers of the Convention to make himself heard. Free speech was suppressed in order to deceive the people by a semblance of harmony.

The President has issued a proclamation restoring the writ of habeas corpus in Texas, and declares that Texas is tranquil and orderly and entitled to all the rights of a State in the Union.

On the 15th, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster county, by acclamation.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

On Tuesday, August 14th, the so-called "National Union" Convention assembled at Philadelphia, and continued in session for three days. An immense Wigwam, capable of holding 10,000 persons, had been erected for the accommodation of the participants and spectators. The gathering was certainly the most miscellaneous affair that has been seen in this country for many years, comprising reconstructed Rebels from the South, inveterate Copperheads from the North, and perhaps a tithe of disappointed, doubtful, and adventurous Republicans from nowhere in particular. Every State, we believe, was represented; but many of the prominent men, whose names had heretofore been used in connection with the movement, were absent. Among those in attendance were Gov. Randall, the two Blairs, Doolittle, Cowan, Turlow Weed, Dean Richmond, Sunset Cox, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Gov. Bigler, Judge Woodward, Cornelius Wendell, Gov. Orr of South Carolina, Gov. Perry, Wm. A. Graham, Reverdy Johnson, Garrett Davis, Alex. H. Stevens, and others of the same stripe.

Gen. Dix, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman, and Mr. Doolittle of Wisconsin, as permanent presiding officer, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State. The managers of the Convention had everything "cut and dried" for the occasion, and by a judicious manipulation of Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, succeeded in getting those two immaculate patriots to "withdraw" as delegates, though we cannot see how this act will rid them of the odium of their having been sent there by the party to which they belong.

There was any amount of cheering whenever any prominent man made his appearance, and great was the enthusiasm when the delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina, headed by Gov. Orr and Gen. Couch, were asked to come forward, arm in arm.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, of Penn'a, a committee of two from each State and Territory was appointed to prepare resolutions and an address. Mr. Cowan and Hon. Wm. Bigler represented Pennsylvania on this committee.

The committee on resolutions reported the following platform, or declaration of principles:

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lesson which for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our forefathers; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with anxiety into the future as of instant importance—hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes, and the General Government unbridled and unimpeded; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government, has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the Constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished, forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this duty, as in performing all other National obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpacted, the honor and faith of the republic.

ing the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue toward them. We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of your own dignity and safety, and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to advise you augmented disunion, and withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal Government, internal dissension, and a general collision of sentiments and pretensions which may result, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged. We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members, who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action, will unite in recognizing the RIGHT OF EVERY STATE OF THE UNION TO REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS, AND WHO WILL ADMIT TO SEATS IN EITHER BRANCH, EVERY LOYAL REPRESENTATIVE FROM EVERY LOYAL STATE IN ALLEGIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT, WHO MAY BE FOUND BY EACH HOUSE, IN THE EXERCISE OF THE POWER CONFERRED UPON IT BY THE CONSTITUTION, TO HAVE BEEN DULY ELECTED, RETURNED AND QUALIFIED FOR A SEAT THEREIN.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close the audience rose en masse to give vent to their satisfaction. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. The address was read by Mr. Raymond, who was frequently interrupted by applause. The document is a very lengthy one, and mainly but an amplification of the resolutions. There are, however, a few paragraphs which are important as showing the temper and purposes of the managers of the Convention, and we, therefore, give them, as follows:

History affords no instance where a people, so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress, and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question this has been largely due to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterward taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, and revive the patriotism and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the Constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of the United States. And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired—if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war, we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general Government toward them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common Government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the Constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people, in all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors; free only to obey laws in making which they are not allowed to share. No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment long continued would not alienate and impair. And the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this Republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them.

Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom; and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the Republic. For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the National Government and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer, as individuals, before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities, they have already paid the most fearful penalties, that can fall on offending States in the losses, the sufferings and humiliation of unsuccessful war. But whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defense of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist. Nor can it be amiss to remember that terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section and upon neither party—that they have fallen, indeed, with far greater weight upon those with whom the war began; that in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties, the overthrow of Governments, of law and of order, the destruction of property and of forms and modes and of means of industry, the loss of political, commercial and moral influence in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and people which engaged in the war against the Government of the United States, have suffered tenfold more than those who remained in allegiance to its Constitution and laws. These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind will refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue toward them.

THE INTENDED FRAUD.

The distinction between evidences of sincere penitence and utterances coined in view of an emergency, and for a special purpose, should be borne steadily in mind,—more especially in view of the high game being played at Philadelphia. The Convention purged itself of Vallandigham and his set, solely because it would be impolitic to permit them to sit as members. This act of the convention evinces the experience of the managers,—but the choosing of traitors and copperheads to go to Philadelphia was high proof of the actual state of things, and the real danger. However the convention may strive to cover this up and suppress all appearance of it there, the danger remains and will grow, and is all the more to be dreaded for the attempt to hide it. A masked battery is more to be feared because more destructive than an open one.

In the Philadelphia convention Louisiana has a certain number of mild-mannered gentlemen, consenting for the time to abate the habitual expression of treasonable sentiments,—whereas the true representative of Louisiana, as a reconstructed State claiming equality in the Union, is the New Orleans massacre, the terrible fact that peaceable and orderly citizens are compelled to flee on account of their Unionism—a state of things strikingly similar to that which existed in the early days of the rebellion.

It is a stupendous fraud the Philadelphia convention has deliberately undertaken to perpetrate. Governor Orr says the South accepts the verdict of the war, is peaceable and loyal, deserts to be treated well, and would act as she should act if permitted to re-enter, in perfect equality, the Union. How must the words, in view of the daily evidence of their falsity, blister his tongue! We refer not to isolated cases, to occasional disturbances resulting from a disordered social condition; but to the glaring fact that almost the entire military force of the country scarcely suffices to protect Union men from the growing rebellious spirit all over the South. We refer not to the testimony proceeding from among officers and living witnesses in the persons of fugitives fleeing for their lives, bringing with them warnings by Vigilant Committees and self-appointed "regulators," whose office it is to "clean out" Union men. Such facts as these told us what was the Southern spirit immediately preceding the rebellion—they prove what it is now; and they are no more to be disregarded or treated lightly now than they were then.

The Philadelphia Convention is a stupendous and desperate scheme to mask the deformities of the South. But it would be as reasonable to attempt to mask a volcano by throwing a blanket over its mouth, as to undertake to conceal the facts as shown in the eruptive rebelliousness prevalent and growing in nearly every Southern State, with speeches and resolutions at Philadelphia. The fugitives and expelled Union men, arriving in Washington, are the living witnesses of a damnable truth which a thousand Philadelphia Conventions, with ever so much clap-trap of South Carolina and Massachusetts arm-in-arm, cannot blot out.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has written a letter in reply to some inquiries made by the Hon. Roswell Hart, member of Congress from New York, concerning the operations of the bureau. The general details the organization and work of the bureau, giving its statistics from June, 1865, to June, 1866, from which it appears that the number of persons receiving rations is decreasing, and that the poor whites dependent on Government bounty are equal in number to the blacks. The letter closes with the opinion that, in the present condition of affairs, the bureau is indispensable.

The legislature of Kentucky restored all rebels to the privilege of citizenship, and they have manifested their appreciation of the magnanimity of the government by electing an out and out rebel to the position of clerk of the Courts—one who was imprisoned for positive disloyalty. They have utterly overwhelmed every candidate who was even suspected of partiality to the Union. It was common for local candidates in the State to publish certificates of their services and sacrifices in the rebel cause to insure their election.

The old "Clucks" of the Johnson Administration have at last hatched out one little "Chick." Colorado Territory has just elected A. C. Hunt, the Johnson candidate for delegate to Congress, over Chalkoot, Republican. The Copperheads did the work.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

King, the homicide, publisher of the New Orleans Times, asserts in letters to his friends that President Johnson threw Gen. Sheridan's dispatches under the table, and received his (King's) as authentic. A responsible member of the Legislature declares, authentically, that President Johnson expressed his regret that all the members of the convention had not been disposed of by the mob.

Many of the Cops, from Berks went to Philadelphia last Tuesday in the hope and belief that they would see their friend Jeff Davis there. If Andy Johnson had thought he could do his new party any good, of course he would have had Jeff there. He thinks it a little too soon, and will leave the "stern statesman" to stand on mutton chops and fried oysters a short time longer.—Reading Journal.

They have a way of "putting things" out west that, to say the least of it, is very expressive. Among the resolutions of a late Union convention in Illinois we find the following: Resolved, That "treason must be made odious," but it cannot be made odious by giving rebels seats in Congress, nor by feeding Jefferson Davis on poached eggs and fried oysters.

One of the dupes of a New York advertising swindler, who sent the requisite amount of fractional currency for the purpose of learning a "certain and quick mode of getting rich," received the reply "work like the devil, and don't spend a cent."

NEW STORE AT MARYSVILLE.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that he has opened a new store in Marysville, and that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of reasonable goods, such as

DRY-GOODS AND NOTIONS, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Groceries, Drugs, Oils, Paints and Glass, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, and Stationary and in fact a general assortment of goods, such as are generally kept in a country store. Desirous of pleasing the public, he will use his best endeavors to keep on hand the best of goods and thereby hopes to merit a liberal share of patronage. Call before purchasing elsewhere as I am determined to sell goods at moderate rates for cash, or exchange them for every description of Lumber, at market prices. Sept. 27, 1865. STACY W. THOMPSON.

PAY ATTENTION!

GOOD BARGAINS AT THE CLEARFIELD FOUNDRY.

We hereby notify the public, that the Foundry in the Borough of Clearfield, has been put in full blast, by the undersigned, who are now ready to accommodate the community with anything pertaining to our line of business. We keep constantly on hand a general assortment of castings and castings, among which are the following: Cook, Parlor and Ten-plate Stoves, for burning either wood or coal; Salamander stoves, No. 4; Vase stoves, No's 3 and 4; Wash-kettles, 16 and 20 gallons; Farm dinner-bells, two sizes; Fire grates, 20 and 28 inches; Plows and plow-castings. We are also prepared to make all kinds of BRIST and SAW-MILL IRONS, and special attention will be paid to the repairing of TANKING MACHINES.

Persons in want of anything in our line would do well to give us a call. Every description of approved country produce and old metal, taken in exchange for our manufactures, at the highest market price. HARLEY & SONS, Clearfield, Nov. 1, 1865 ft.

FURNITURE ROOMS.

JOHN GUELICH.

Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make to order such furniture as may be desired, in good style and at cheap rates for cash. His mostly has on hand at his "Furniture Rooms," a varied assortment of furniture, among which is, BUREAUS AND SIDEBOARDS, Wardrobes and Book-cases, Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining extension Tables.

Common, French-posts, Cottage, Jersey and other Bedsteads, SOFAS OF ALL KINDS, WOOD STANDS, HAT RACKS, WASH-STANDS, Spring-seats, Cabin-bottom, and Parlor Chairs, and common and other Chairs.

LOOKING-GLASSES. Every description on hand, and new glasses for old frames, which will be put in, on very reasonable terms, on short notice. He also keeps on hand, or furnishes to order, Hair, Corn-brush, Hair and Cotton top Mattresses.

COFFINS, OF EVERY KIND. Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse, whenever desirable. Also, House painting done to order.

The above, and many other articles are furnished to customers cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce. Cherry, Maple, Poplar, Linwood and other Lumber suitable for the business, taken in exchange for furniture. Remember the shop is on Market-street Clearfield, and nearly opposite the "Old Jew Store." December 4, 1861. JOHN GUELICH.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

BOYNTON, SHOWERS, & GRAHAM.

Are now offering goods to the public at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Their stock consists of a general variety of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Fin-ware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, Provisionists, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Clothing, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

now opening, consisting of Plain and Fancy Silks, Delaines, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Duvals, Prints, Merinos, Cashmeres, Plaids, Brilliantines, Poplins, Serges, Lawns, Nankins, Linen, Lace, Edgings, Collets, Braids, Belts, Veils, Nets, Corsets, Neckties, Hosiery, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Hats, Trimmings, Buttons, Combs, Shawls, Braid, Mustins, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Swiss, Bobinets, Mulls, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.

Of Men's Wear.

They have also selected a large and well selected Stock, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver-Ten, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Scarfs, &c. &c.

Ready-Made Clothing.

In the latest styles and of the best material, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shawls, Overcoats, Drawers, Cashmere and Linen Shirts, &c. &c.

Of Boots and Shoes.

They have a large assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen, consisting of Top Boots, Brogans, Pump Gaiters, Balmoral Boots, Slippers, Monroes, &c.

Groceries and Provisions.

Such as Coffee, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Crackers, Vinegar, Candles, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Fish, coarse and fine Salt, Tea, Mustard, &c.

Coal Oil Lamps.

Coal oil Lamp chimneys, Tinware a great variety, Japanware, Egg beaters, Spice Boxes, Wire Ladles, Sieves, Dusting pans, Lanterns, &c. &c.

Carpets, Oil-cloth.

Brushes, Baskets, Washboards, Buckets, Tubs, Churns Wall-paper, Candlewick, Cotton yarn and Batting, Work baskets, Umbrellas, &c.

Rafting Ropes.

Hatches, Axes, Chisels, Saws, Files, Hammer, Augers, Nails, Spikes, Grid-iron, Sponges, Trunks, Carpet bags, Powder, Shot, Lead, &c.

School Books.

Writing and Letter paper, Fancy note and common school paper, pens, pencils and ink, copy books, slates, ink stands, fancy and common school-books, &c.

Flavoring Extracts.

Patent Medicines, Perfumery of various kinds, Fancy soaps, Oils, and in fact every thing usually kept in a first class store.

Carriage Trimmings.

Shoe Findings, Glass and Putty, Flat Irons and Coffee mills, Bed cords and Bed covers, Matched Shoe blacking, Washing soda and Soap, &c. &c. They invite all persons to call and examine their stock and hope to give entire satisfaction. BOYNTON, SHOWERS & GRAHAM, Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 6th, 1865.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, bacon, lard, cheese, dried beef, dried fruit, received regularly at the store of (Mar. 22) J. P. KRATZER.

HORSE-SHOES and horse-nails to be had at Aug. 23. MERRELL & BIGLER'S.